



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

gestion, 1; traumatism, 1; remittent fever, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; erysipelas, 1; drowning, 1. Nothing of a quarantinable nature is known to be present in this port, the health of which continues to be very satisfactory.

Respectfully,

JOS. GOLDBERGER,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NICARAGUA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *August 10, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 9, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever of a mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 6, steamship *Geo. Dumois*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. August 7, steamship *Jno. Wilson*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, 1; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, 2 pieces.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NORWAY.

Quarantine against Egypt on account of cholera.

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, *August 1, 1902.*

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to send duplicate copies of a quarantine proclamation, issued by the royal Norwegian justice and police department on July 30, 1902.

Respectfully,

HENRY BORDEWICH,
United States Consul-General.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

Circular No. 1, 1902, regarding places infected with cholera.

[From the royal Norwegian Government's justice and police department.]

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, *July 30, 1902.*

Egypt is to be considered infected with the cholera till further notice.

Vessels with people sick with cholera on board, and bound for Norwegian harbors, should by the pilots be directed to the quarantine station at Oddero, near Christiansand. The captains are liable to be compelled to keep their sick on board ship in other ports and to be placed in quarantine.

A number of this circular are sent herewith for distribution among people concerned.

SOREN AARSTAD,
H. HEGGEN.